

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. I.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 11, 1846.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HODGES, TODD & PRUITT,  
To whom all Communications post paid will be addressed.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the "TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," which is issued daily during the Session of the Legislature, and tri-weekly the balance of the year, \$5 per annum, in advance, or \$6 at the end of the year.  
For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 per advance.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large manucript sheet, will be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2 100, at the expiration of six months.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for \$3 100 in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, to those who are daily subscribers, or in the \$2 100 in the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00.

And for each additional 10 lines, to tri-weekly Session Subscribers, \$1 00.

For 10 lines or less, for a single insertion, \$1 00.

And for each additional 10 lines, to the same advertiser, after the first insertion, \$1 00.

For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, \$1 00.

And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, \$1 00.

20 lines or more will be inserted on lateral terms, \$1 00.

## Louisville Advertisements.

### EMIGRATION TO THE RED RIVER AND TRINITY COLONY, TEXAS.

THE parties to the contract made by the Government of Texas, under the Seal of the State and the Seal of Congress, passed February 11th, 1845, January 18th, 1846, with Peters and others, for the purpose of colonizing a portion of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic, having formed the same for the use of the United States. The Texan Government and Lands Commissioners and Land Inspectors, have the authority to carry out and fulfil the objects and intentions of the parties thereto. We would, therefore, respectfully advise those who may wish to avail themselves of the facilities and advantages offered by the Company, to consult the Agent of the Company, or the Agent of the Texan Government, at the following places:—Agent for the Texan Government, next door to Mr. Charles H. Maynard, in the 11th street, and competent gentleman, who will be pleased to propose to receive and locate to their satisfaction, with all the facilities which may be there to settle.

To those who have settled in the Colony, and are settled in the Colony, the Texan Government, will give 160 acres of land, and each and every individual, a sum of money equivalent to the value of 160 acres of land, to be held by the settler, upon his arrival to our agent, for the rest of the sum of the lands upon which shall settle, at the rate of \$100 per acre, and \$8 per acre for the first year, and \$10 per acre for the second, and \$12 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$160 per acre, and \$16 per acre for the first year, and \$16 per acre for the second, and \$18 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$240 per acre, and \$24 per acre for the first year, and \$24 per acre for the second, and \$26 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$320 per acre, and \$32 per acre for the first year, and \$32 per acre for the second, and \$34 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$400 per acre, and \$40 per acre for the first year, and \$40 per acre for the second, and \$42 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$480 per acre, and \$48 per acre for the first year, and \$48 per acre for the second, and \$50 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$560 per acre, and \$56 per acre for the first year, and \$56 per acre for the second, and \$58 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$640 per acre, and \$64 per acre for the first year, and \$64 per acre for the second, and \$66 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$720 per acre, and \$72 per acre for the first year, and \$72 per acre for the second, and \$74 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$800 per acre, and \$80 per acre for the first year, and \$80 per acre for the second, and \$82 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$880 per acre, and \$88 per acre for the first year, and \$88 per acre for the second, and \$90 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$960 per acre, and \$96 per acre for the first year, and \$96 per acre for the second, and \$98 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1040 per acre, and \$104 per acre for the first year, and \$104 per acre for the second, and \$106 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1120 per acre, and \$112 per acre for the first year, and \$112 per acre for the second, and \$114 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1200 per acre, and \$120 per acre for the first year, and \$120 per acre for the second, and \$122 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1280 per acre, and \$128 per acre for the first year, and \$128 per acre for the second, and \$130 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1360 per acre, and \$136 per acre for the first year, and \$136 per acre for the second, and \$138 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1440 per acre, and \$144 per acre for the first year, and \$144 per acre for the second, and \$146 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1520 per acre, and \$152 per acre for the first year, and \$152 per acre for the second, and \$154 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1600 per acre, and \$160 per acre for the first year, and \$160 per acre for the second, and \$162 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1680 per acre, and \$168 per acre for the first year, and \$168 per acre for the second, and \$170 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1760 per acre, and \$176 per acre for the first year, and \$176 per acre for the second, and \$178 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1840 per acre, and \$184 per acre for the first year, and \$184 per acre for the second, and \$186 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$1920 per acre, and \$192 per acre for the first year, and \$192 per acre for the second, and \$194 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2000 per acre, and \$200 per acre for the first year, and \$200 per acre for the second, and \$202 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2080 per acre, and \$208 per acre for the first year, and \$208 per acre for the second, and \$210 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2160 per acre, and \$216 per acre for the first year, and \$216 per acre for the second, and \$218 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2240 per acre, and \$224 per acre for the first year, and \$224 per acre for the second, and \$226 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2320 per acre, and \$232 per acre for the first year, and \$232 per acre for the second, and \$234 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2400 per acre, and \$240 per acre for the first year, and \$240 per acre for the second, and \$242 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2480 per acre, and \$248 per acre for the first year, and \$248 per acre for the second, and \$250 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2560 per acre, and \$256 per acre for the first year, and \$256 per acre for the second, and \$258 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2640 per acre, and \$264 per acre for the first year, and \$264 per acre for the second, and \$266 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2720 per acre, and \$272 per acre for the first year, and \$272 per acre for the second, and \$274 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2800 per acre, and \$280 per acre for the first year, and \$280 per acre for the second, and \$282 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2880 per acre, and \$288 per acre for the first year, and \$288 per acre for the second, and \$290 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$2960 per acre, and \$296 per acre for the first year, and \$296 per acre for the second, and \$298 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3040 per acre, and \$304 per acre for the first year, and \$304 per acre for the second, and \$306 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3120 per acre, and \$312 per acre for the first year, and \$312 per acre for the second, and \$314 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3200 per acre, and \$320 per acre for the first year, and \$320 per acre for the second, and \$322 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3280 per acre, and \$328 per acre for the first year, and \$328 per acre for the second, and \$330 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3360 per acre, and \$336 per acre for the first year, and \$336 per acre for the second, and \$338 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3440 per acre, and \$344 per acre for the first year, and \$344 per acre for the second, and \$346 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3520 per acre, and \$352 per acre for the first year, and \$352 per acre for the second, and \$354 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3600 per acre, and \$360 per acre for the first year, and \$360 per acre for the second, and \$362 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3680 per acre, and \$368 per acre for the first year, and \$368 per acre for the second, and \$370 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3760 per acre, and \$376 per acre for the first year, and \$376 per acre for the second, and \$378 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3840 per acre, and \$384 per acre for the first year, and \$384 per acre for the second, and \$386 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$3920 per acre, and \$392 per acre for the first year, and \$392 per acre for the second, and \$394 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4000 per acre, and \$400 per acre for the first year, and \$400 per acre for the second, and \$402 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4080 per acre, and \$408 per acre for the first year, and \$408 per acre for the second, and \$410 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4160 per acre, and \$416 per acre for the first year, and \$416 per acre for the second, and \$418 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4240 per acre, and \$424 per acre for the first year, and \$424 per acre for the second, and \$426 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4320 per acre, and \$432 per acre for the first year, and \$432 per acre for the second, and \$434 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4400 per acre, and \$440 per acre for the first year, and \$440 per acre for the second, and \$442 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4480 per acre, and \$448 per acre for the first year, and \$448 per acre for the second, and \$450 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4560 per acre, and \$456 per acre for the first year, and \$456 per acre for the second, and \$458 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4640 per acre, and \$464 per acre for the first year, and \$464 per acre for the second, and \$466 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4720 per acre, and \$472 per acre for the first year, and \$472 per acre for the second, and \$474 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4800 per acre, and \$480 per acre for the first year, and \$480 per acre for the second, and \$482 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4880 per acre, and \$488 per acre for the first year, and \$488 per acre for the second, and \$490 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$4960 per acre, and \$496 per acre for the first year, and \$496 per acre for the second, and \$498 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5040 per acre, and \$504 per acre for the first year, and \$504 per acre for the second, and \$506 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5120 per acre, and \$512 per acre for the first year, and \$512 per acre for the second, and \$514 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5200 per acre, and \$520 per acre for the first year, and \$520 per acre for the second, and \$522 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5280 per acre, and \$528 per acre for the first year, and \$528 per acre for the second, and \$530 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5360 per acre, and \$536 per acre for the first year, and \$536 per acre for the second, and \$538 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5440 per acre, and \$544 per acre for the first year, and \$544 per acre for the second, and \$546 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5520 per acre, and \$552 per acre for the first year, and \$552 per acre for the second, and \$554 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5600 per acre, and \$560 per acre for the first year, and \$560 per acre for the second, and \$562 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5680 per acre, and \$568 per acre for the first year, and \$568 per acre for the second, and \$570 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5760 per acre, and \$576 per acre for the first year, and \$576 per acre for the second, and \$578 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5840 per acre, and \$584 per acre for the first year, and \$584 per acre for the second, and \$586 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$5920 per acre, and \$592 per acre for the first year, and \$592 per acre for the second, and \$594 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6000 per acre, and \$600 per acre for the first year, and \$600 per acre for the second, and \$602 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6080 per acre, and \$608 per acre for the first year, and \$608 per acre for the second, and \$610 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6160 per acre, and \$616 per acre for the first year, and \$616 per acre for the second, and \$618 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6240 per acre, and \$624 per acre for the first year, and \$624 per acre for the second, and \$626 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6320 per acre, and \$632 per acre for the first year, and \$632 per acre for the second, and \$634 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6400 per acre, and \$640 per acre for the first year, and \$640 per acre for the second, and \$642 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6480 per acre, and \$648 per acre for the first year, and \$648 per acre for the second, and \$650 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6560 per acre, and \$656 per acre for the first year, and \$656 per acre for the second, and \$658 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6640 per acre, and \$664 per acre for the first year, and \$664 per acre for the second, and \$666 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6720 per acre, and \$672 per acre for the first year, and \$672 per acre for the second, and \$674 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6800 per acre, and \$680 per acre for the first year, and \$680 per acre for the second, and \$682 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6880 per acre, and \$688 per acre for the first year, and \$688 per acre for the second, and \$690 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$6960 per acre, and \$696 per acre for the first year, and \$696 per acre for the second, and \$698 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7040 per acre, and \$704 per acre for the first year, and \$704 per acre for the second, and \$706 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7120 per acre, and \$712 per acre for the first year, and \$712 per acre for the second, and \$714 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7200 per acre, and \$720 per acre for the first year, and \$720 per acre for the second, and \$722 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7280 per acre, and \$728 per acre for the first year, and \$728 per acre for the second, and \$730 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7360 per acre, and \$736 per acre for the first year, and \$736 per acre for the second, and \$738 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7440 per acre, and \$744 per acre for the first year, and \$744 per acre for the second, and \$746 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7520 per acre, and \$752 per acre for the first year, and \$752 per acre for the second, and \$754 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7600 per acre, and \$760 per acre for the first year, and \$760 per acre for the second, and \$762 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7680 per acre, and \$768 per acre for the first year, and \$768 per acre for the second, and \$770 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7760 per acre, and \$776 per acre for the first year, and \$776 per acre for the second, and \$778 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7840 per acre, and \$784 per acre for the first year, and \$784 per acre for the second, and \$786 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$7920 per acre, and \$792 per acre for the first year, and \$792 per acre for the second, and \$794 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8000 per acre, and \$800 per acre for the first year, and \$800 per acre for the second, and \$802 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8080 per acre, and \$808 per acre for the first year, and \$808 per acre for the second, and \$810 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8160 per acre, and \$816 per acre for the first year, and \$816 per acre for the second, and \$818 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8240 per acre, and \$824 per acre for the first year, and \$824 per acre for the second, and \$826 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8320 per acre, and \$832 per acre for the first year, and \$832 per acre for the second, and \$834 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8400 per acre, and \$840 per acre for the first year, and \$840 per acre for the second, and \$842 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8480 per acre, and \$848 per acre for the first year, and \$848 per acre for the second, and \$850 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8560 per acre, and \$856 per acre for the first year, and \$856 per acre for the second, and \$858 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8640 per acre, and \$864 per acre for the first year, and \$864 per acre for the second, and \$866 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8720 per acre, and \$872 per acre for the first year, and \$872 per acre for the second, and \$874 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8800 per acre, and \$880 per acre for the first year, and \$880 per acre for the second, and \$882 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8880 per acre, and \$888 per acre for the first year, and \$888 per acre for the second, and \$890 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$8960 per acre, and \$896 per acre for the first year, and \$896 per acre for the second, and \$898 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9040 per acre, and \$904 per acre for the first year, and \$904 per acre for the second, and \$906 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9120 per acre, and \$912 per acre for the first year, and \$912 per acre for the second, and \$914 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9200 per acre, and \$920 per acre for the first year, and \$920 per acre for the second, and \$922 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9280 per acre, and \$928 per acre for the first year, and \$928 per acre for the second, and \$930 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9360 per acre, and \$936 per acre for the first year, and \$936 per acre for the second, and \$938 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9440 per acre, and \$944 per acre for the first year, and \$944 per acre for the second, and \$946 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9520 per acre, and \$952 per acre for the first year, and \$952 per acre for the second, and \$954 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9600 per acre, and \$960 per acre for the first year, and \$960 per acre for the second, and \$962 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9680 per acre, and \$968 per acre for the first year, and \$968 per acre for the second, and \$970 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9760 per acre, and \$976 per acre for the first year, and \$976 per acre for the second, and \$978 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9840 per acre, and \$984 per acre for the first year, and \$984 per acre for the second, and \$986 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$9920 per acre, and \$992 per acre for the first year, and \$992 per acre for the second, and \$994 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$10000 per acre, and \$1000 per acre for the first year, and \$1000 per acre for the second, and \$1002 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$10080 per acre, and \$1008 per acre for the first year, and \$1008 per acre for the second, and \$1010 per acre for the third, and so on, to a sum of \$10160 per acre, and \$1016 per acre for the first year, and \$1016 per acre for the second, and \$101

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1846.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Dandy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. EVANS presented a petition.

Mr. EVANS moved to dispense the rules to enable him to offer a resolution, instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of passing a law compensating Commissioners of tax for services performed before the change of the mode of taking lists: rules dispensed and resolution adopted.

Mr. W. P. BOYD moved to dispense the rules for the purpose of distributing the House bills: agreed to.

A H. R. amendment to a Senate bill to change the Anderson and Franklin county line, was concurred in.

Sundry H. R. acts were read the first time, and referred to appropriate standing committees.

A resolution from the H. R. that the Governor be addressed to remove Geo. W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county.

Mr. TOLD presented a letter from Lewis Sanders, U. S. Hemp Agent for Kentucky, on the subject of supplying the Navy Department with hemp of domestic growth, which was read.

Mr. BUTLER moved that it be referred to the committee on Federal Relations: negative.

Mr. WOODSON moved that it be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures: agreed to.

The H. R. resolution for the removal of Geo. W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county, together with the report of the select committee of the House on the case, were read.

Mr. CONNER moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the removal of Geo. W. Kouns, be referred to a committee of five, who shall hear the testimony of the memorialists and the accused, and to report the Senate at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. PATTERSON moved the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. CONNER:

*Resolved*, That the Senate go into committee of Whole on the resolution from the House of Representatives removing by address Geo. W. Kouns, a Justice of the Peace for Carter county, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th, and that said Kouns be heard in his defense.

Mr. PATTERSON withdrew his resolution.

Mr. CONNER's resolution was then adopted, yeas 31, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Chenault, Conner, Draffin, Dyer, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, James, Marshall, Newell, Patterson, Slaughter, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Walker, Wallace, and Woodson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Butler, Crenshaw, Evans, Key, Peyton, and Todd—6.

Mr. PEYTON moved that the committee of five be instructed to take into consideration the evidence reported by the House of Representatives, and such other testimony as shall be introduced before them and report their opinion thereupon to the Senate: adopted.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills which were signed by the Clerk.

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the orders of the day be dispensed to allow the committees to report: negative.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The special order—a bill to incorporate the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky, was read by the Clerk, when

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the rules be suspended to allow the committee on Propriations and Grievances to report in reference to the erection of the new county of Underwood out of part of Caldwell: agreed to, two thirds concurring.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propriations and Grievances, to whom had been referred sundry petitions and remonstrances for and against the establishment of a new county out of Caldwell, and to whom had been committed a H. R. act to establish the county of Underwood, then reported the same back to the Senate, with a statement of facts, but without any expression of opinion by the committee.

[The Speaker here announced the select committee on the resolution and address from the H. R. for the removal of George W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county, as follows, namely: Messrs. Peyton, Swope, Butler, Newell and Todd.]

Mr. PATTERSON moved that the H. R. act to establish the county of Underwood lie on the table till the first day of June.

Mr. PATTERSON moved a call of the roll: called and the Senators all present.

And the question being taken on laying the bill on the table till the first of June, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Taylor, Thurman, Todd, and Woodson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Conner, Draffin, Drake, Dyer, Harris, Heady, James, Marshall, Newell, South, Swope, Thomas and Wallace—16.

### MOTIONS—BY CONSENT.

Messrs. NEWELL and SWOPE were excused from serving on the committee of five on the H. R. resolution for the removal of George W. Kouns from the office of Justice of the Peace for Carter county, and Messrs. HARRIS and PATTERSON appointed in their place.

Mr. PEYTON moved that leave of absence till next Saturday be granted to Mr. FOX: granted.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John Bix: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BUTLER, leave to introduce a bill to alter the terms of the Louisville Chancery Court and the Jefferson Circuit Court, and for other purposes: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, leave to introduce a bill to amend the laws in relation to the inspection of salt: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to revive and amend the act incorporating the Louisville, Nashville and Knoxville Rail Road Company: referred to a select committee.

And then the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 10, 1846.

Prayers this morning were said by the Rev. Mr. ALLEN, at half past 9 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

### DISPENSATION OF THE RULES.

Mr. WORTHAM, from a select committee, reported a bill to reduce the price of vacant and unap-

propriated lands in Grayson county: [reducing the price to three cents per acre:] passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH introduced a bill to construct additional Locks and Dams on the Kentucky river: which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. CONNER reported a bill for the benefit of Sheriffs: which was read, &c., and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GARDNER reported a bill to change the time of holding the Butler County Court: to the 3d Monday in each month: passed.

Mr. G. also reported a bill entitled, an act to amend an act, entitled, an act, to establish a Seminary of learning in Morgantown, and for other purposes: passed.

Mr. BROWN had leave to introduce a bill to regulate the time of holding the County Courts of Lawrence county: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PETERS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That Saturday next be set apart for the purpose of receiving reports from select committees.

On motion of Mr. BARLOW, the resolution from the Senate, as amended in the House, for the final adjournment of the Legislature on Monday the 23d inst. was taken up; and the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. DALLAM, to-wit: add to the resolution the words, "at three o'clock in the afternoon," it was concurred in: and then the resolution was adopted.

Petitions, &c., were now presented by Messrs. MCKELLUP, DESHIA, HARLAN, MOORE, B. STONE and WHITSETT: which were severally received and referred.

### REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

#### THE EXEMPTION LAW.

The CLERK announced the unfinished report, to-wit: a bill to repeal the law exempting specific property from execution, and reviving the law exempting \$250: the question being on the adoption of the ryder proposed by the gentleman from Cumberland. [Mr. Haggard] to-wit: That one additional bed be allowed to each family having six children: The amendment was negatived.

Mr. CONNER moved the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to the removal of Geo. W. Kouns, be referred to a committee of five, who shall hear the testimony of the memorialists and the accused, and to report the Senate at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. PATTERSON moved the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. CONNER:

*Resolved*, That the Senate go into committee of Whole on the resolution from the House of Representatives removing by address Geo. W. Kouns, a Justice of the Peace for Carter county, at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th, and that said Kouns be heard in his defense.

Mr. CONNER's resolution was then adopted, yeas 31, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Chenault, Conner, Draffin, Dyer, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, James, Marshall, Newell, Patterson, Slaughter, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Walker, Wallace, and Woodson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Butler, Crenshaw, Evans, Key, Peyton, and Todd—6.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and if her husband forsakes her when visited by poverty, and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grog-shop, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when want and oppression show themselves within her dwelling, she becomes absolutely without protection, unless it can be found in the benevolence of legislation. Mr. S. offered his amendment in no spirit of levity; and he would ask for it the consideration of gentlemen of experience in the operation of our execution laws. He knew gentlemen upon this floor who were not unmoved by the appeals of suffering families, and who had often stood up with throbbing hearts, to the rescue of the unfortunate against their unfeeling creditors. It was not a thing unfrequent in this country for such a door to open for the intervention of the hand of benevolence. While the worthless husband would betake himself to the grotto, to avoid witnessing the misery and wretchedness of his family, the officer would frequently come in, and the wife would have to live it over. As to such a man, Mr. S. had no wish to protect him; he would not only be willing to deprive him of his goods, to the very last, but he would go for placing him upon the tread-mill, and subjecting him to all the hardships of working for his bread, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM. To settle the difficulty between the friends of the bill, he would move to lay the subject on the table; but withdrew for

Mr. J. S. SMITH. He would hardly think that the idea of a transfer of dominion could produce any considerable sensation on the part of a true man. He would not think that the alarm about the dominion of their wives could strike them very sensibly. But if the law should protect any body, it should protect the defenseless and the weak. The humble housewife, of all God's creation, was the most liable to want and wretchedness; and when

malicious writing against the Government or laws of the United States, &c. The Senator, (Mr. Helm's) amendment, which constitutes the essence of the bill, provides, "that if any person shall excite, or attempt to excite, any slave or slaves in this Commonwealth to insurrection or rebellion against the laws, or to resistance against the exercise of the lawful authority of the owner or possessor of such slave or slaves, by the publication or circulation of any pamphlet, newspaper, circular letter, or any other sedulous document, or in any manner whatever, shall be subject to indictment in the county where such offence was committed, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and on failure to pay the same, shall be committed to the Jail of the county until the fine and costs, including Jailer's fees, shall be paid." Now, I understand the effect of this to be, that if any person shall publish any thing upon the subject of slavery which shall excite, or have a tendency to excite to sedition, the slaves of this State, such person shall be liable to the penalty. Slavery is an institution of the laws of Kentucky. Any person, therefore, who question the policy, or the propriety in any sense, of the existence of slavery in this State, may render himself liable to the penalty of this act, because such discussion may excite the slaves, or it may be construed as an attempt to excite the slaves. Writings and publications to show that it is the true interest of the State to pass acts for gradual emancipation and colonization, may be considered seditions. There are men who consider every man an abolitionist, who is in favor of gradual emancipation. I look upon this amendment, therefore, as possessing a strong analogy to the sedition law.

The State of Kentucky, in her celebrated resolutions of 1798, was the first to denounce the alien and sedition laws. She was followed by Virginia, whose Legislature sustained the resolutions of Kentucky. And shortly after, the distinguished citizen of Virginia, was elected to the first office in the gift of the American people. So odious indeed was the sedition law, that the administration was not only hurried from power, but it is always remembered with terms of reproach upon the names of its authors.

Our fathers, emerging from the struggles of the revolution, determined to put the liberty of the press upon a different basis from that upon which it had rested in Great Britain. In England, the authority over the press was claimed by the Crown, as subject to its control. No publication could be made but by the approval of the licensers, authorized by the Crown or the Star Chamber. But in the United States, the people, the source of all power, in forming a free Government, chose not to establish any tribunal to decide what was or was not proper for publication. They declared in all their Constitutions that the press should be free. When the Constitution of the United States was submitted for the ratification of the States, it contained no clause in regard to the press. The clause now in that instrument, securing the freedom of the press, was soon passed as an amendment, and ratified in the mode provided.

Sir, the proposition of the Senator from Hardin is inconsistent with the 7th section of the 14th article of the Constitution of Kentucky, which declares,

"That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof."

The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write or print upon any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Gentlemen say that the amendment under consideration is authorized by the last member of the section: "being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." But this cannot apply to any abuse touching the Constitution and laws; for in the first part of the section it is declared in the strongest terms, "that no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof." It refers to the abuse of the free communication of thoughts and opinions, touching the characters of others, for any abuse in this particular, he shall be responsible.

No one ever contended for that licentiousness of the press which tramples upon the sacredness of private character, or invades the sanctity of the domestic circle. Such liberty without responsibility, would be the most odious despotism.

In all countries, the law affords a shield to the citizen against such licentiousness. But never, in this country, has any law been passed to punish the expression of opinions upon any matter of public concern. Senators have not attempted to show any such law. With every thing that is sound in religion, philosophy and politics, the press has been alike free to every opinion that aimed to destroy all that was valuable in either. All the illustrations presented by the Honorable Speaker, and other Senators, are from abuses of the press upon individual character. "Being responsible for the abuse of that liberty," must therefore refer, not to the expression of any erroneous opinion respecting political institutions, but, that, when individual character is assailed, the party may have his remedy by suit, and not that the Commonwealth may proceed by indictment.

Sir, I am of opinion that the amendment is unconstitutional, but I also consider it as inexpedient. It manifests an alarm, for which I think there is not sufficient foundation. It strikes me as giving consequence to the abolition influence in Kentucky. It is not sufficiently guarded to secure the innocent from the exasperated prejudices of excitement. It does not sufficiently define what class of sentiments shall constitute a seditious document. There are thousands of citizens who may bring themselves within the letter, who would be the last men to countenance either abolition or sedition. The amendment does not enquire into the intention with which the publication may be made; it would seem sufficient that the document may be ascertained to be seditious in its character, however innocent may have been the intention of the writer. Whether it be right or wrong, men will express their sentiments upon the subject of slavery. It will be a subject of discussion, from time to time, in this Commonwealth.

There are many of the best citizens of the State, who consider slavery as an evil, who would go for gradual emancipation with colonization. They have the right to discuss this matter. Pass your bill, with this amendment, or any thing like it; and they may have reason to believe that you intend to gag them upon this subject; and, instead of preventing sedition, you may bring upon yourselves and your country the most fearful excitement. The abolitionist will laugh at the storm, which you can neither guide nor subdue. Even now, I have no doubt, that they look upon this bill, and the proceedings here, and will exult in its passage. Give them no such gratification. Let there be no new question thrown into the discussion upon slavery. It may be found that upon questions touching the liberty of the press, the public judgment may be against you. Let us not encroach upon the delicate rights secured to us in the Constitution. Make but one small breach in that part of the instrument, and the breach must become wider and wider. Pass this bill, up at what point will you stop? What opinions, calculated to subvert society, will you next begin upon? What tri-

bunal will you establish, to ascertain and judge what sentiments may be of evil tendency? I have heard certain sects in religion denounced as opponents of liberty, and their sentiments denounced as calculated to subvert our free institutions. There are also dangerous political heresies abroad in the land. Which of these shall be next made penal? Will the Legislature here, for the first time, since the alien and sedition law of far-famed memory, establish censorship over the press? A censorship that will inform the people what may be wholesome for them, and what poisonous—what they may freely write, publish and talk about, and what they may not open their mouths upon? There is a bill upon the table to modify the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves. It is believed by some of our citizens that that law encourages the spirit of abolition, and that the agitations and discussions upon that law tend to excite sedition. When that subject, a few years ago, was made the theme of excited discussion in the county of Fayette, it was thought by a distinguished citizen of that county, that, during that year, there had been more murders, burnings, and outrages among the blacks, than had ever taken place in any year before. In a communication afterwards made to the public, facts of this character were recited to prove that the advocates of that law, by their writings and speeches upon the subject, excited sedition. There will be some discussion, perhaps, upon that law, here before this session comes to a close, that may come within the purview of the proposition now before the committee.

Sir, I have only glanced at a few things upon this subject. I may err, but I am opposed to the proposition in its present shape. Other Senators, who differ with me, will no doubt consult their own best judgment; I accord to them the same purity of intention, to benefit our gallant old Commonwealth, which I claim for myself. I am content to confide in the laws upon slavery as they are; neither the state of the times, nor the welfare of the people, require, in my judgment, any such measure as that now proposed. I consider it a dangerous innovation of a right always held sacred, fraught with tendencies to excite and disturb the public mind, and more likely to arouse than to allay discussion.

NOTE.—Mr. Helm's amendment was afterwards withdrawn, and substituted by Mr. Butler's amendment, which passed the second and third sections of the act as it passed the Senate.

## THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1846.

### COLONIZATION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, will be held in Frankfort, on Thursday evening next (the 12th) at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. The annual report will be presented, and several addresses will be made. The members of the Legislature and the public generally, are invited to attend the meeting.

Rev. Dr. SCUDERI, Missionary to India, will address the children and teachers of the Sabbath Schools, in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All persons connected with the different Sabbath Schools, and friends of the cause in the town, are invited to attend. The centre block of persons will be reserved for the children.

THE SABBATH CONVENTION will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. All delegates will be present at that hour.

To-night at 7 o'clock at the same place, a number of addresses will be delivered. The Members of the Legislature and public generally, are requested to attend.

CORRECTION.—In the years and days in yesterday's paper on the substitute offered by Mr. Dillman to the bill repealing the law exempting specific property from execution and reviving the law exempting \$250, the Reporter placed Mr. Anthony's name in the negative. He was not in the House when the vote was taken.

We were happy to see Mr. Henderson, who had been confined to his room for several days by a pleuritic affection, in his seat yesterday in improved health.

THE FORGER ARRESTED.—One of our city police officers, having in custody Edgar, the young man who sold a forged check to Messrs. Hutchings & Co., last week, arrived here in the Tom Metcalfe this morning. Edgar left here on the Blue Wing the same day he sold the check, and gave the money which he had received for it to the clerk of the hotel to take care of it, until he should reach Frankfort, remarking that he had sold a check here. Only \$150 were found in his possession. It is supposed that he appropriated the remainder of the money in paying his debts in Frankfort, where he has been for some time.—*Loc. Jour.*, 9th.

The young man spoken of above, has been figuring here some weeks as "Lieut. Adgate of the U. S. Army." He had the skill to impose on some of our good people, by his address; and managed to thrust himself in some genteel circles. He reported here, that he had reached Louisville on his way to Jefferson barracks, but was prevented by ice in the river, and therefore came here to spend his time till the re-opening of navigation. We understand he swindled divers and sundry persons at Versailles, Lexington and Winchester, by borrowing money under false pretences.

COLONIZATION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the \$15,000 subscription for the purchase of territory in Liberia is completed, and would have been much sooner, had not the terms of it required that the whole amount should be given by fifteen individuals. An additional subscription of \$5,000 for the same object has been made in smaller sums. With this \$20,000 it is proposed to purchase the whole remaining territory from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and thus forever banish from 300 miles of coast the accursed slave trade.

BRITISH PAUPERISM.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine estimates the number of paupers in Great Britain at 4,000,000, or one-seventh of the Empire. The proportion is as follows: In England 1,500,000, in Ireland 2,300,000, in Scotland 200,000.

Since 1815, a period of only thirty years, there has been raised for the relief of the poor alone in England upwards of £200,000,000, or about one thousand million of dollars.

On the other hand, it has been demonstrated, by the returns of the income tax, that there are seventy thousand persons in the empire whose annual revenue is £200,000,000, or about £2,300 each.

### FOR LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY PACKET for Louisville. The steamer Tom Metcalfe, Captain H. I. JOHN A. HOLTON, Master, leaves as above regularly, at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.

</div

